at Albany, which he thought to be rather an interesting

& have interested himself in behalf of any New-York apsexcept for that of his old friend Merritt, whom ed to have made Surveyor of the Port of New York in place of Sharpe. Wheeler is understood to be quite well disposed toward the appointment of Gen. Merquite well disposed toward the appointment of Gen. Mer-rit, but he has wisely adopted the policy of not giving any opinions about Federal appointments in New-York or sleewhere unless specifically asked to do so by the President. Wheeler will sign no papers, but in individual asses when requested will give his opinion as to the media of the different candidates."

When the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced the tonnage imposition, which had hitherto been divided up as an "emolument" among the masters of this pert, to be an unconstitutional gaetion, and when it was understood that the funccost to the city or to anybody else by the simple transfer of their duties to the Dock Commissioners, it looked if one burden was in a way to be lifted from our sommerce. It would seem to be an excellent policy to tollow the example of every other city and invite by liberal legislation instead of issuing letters of marque and reprisal to political privatoers and ioning them to prey upon commercial enterprise. But "patronage" is a valuable possession to egislator, and the Committee on Commerce-Savigation is unable to see how the Port of New-York an survive unless it is decorated with a complete as estment of harbor-masters. But the committee are also pers, and they have engendered a comprehensive scheme for relieving commerce, for revising the decisions of the Supreme Court, and for securing perquisites for rual patriots. Hereafter it is their purpose to levy these oppressive dues upon sailing vessels only, and to remit he tax upon steamers because they are more abundantly shie to endure the imposition. And they will no longer tax tonnage, because that is plainly illegal; but they will tax vessels according to their length from stem to them, and thus establish the constitutional status of inear measure as opposed to the highly pernictous and meonstitutional character of cubical measurement. Now, when this amazing bill comes up for discussion, it will be interesting to examine the arguments adduced in its apport, and it will be prudent to remember the names of the Solons who vote for it.

GENERAL NOTES.

The liquor bell-punch act was certainly an eriginal conception in excise legislation; but Oregon is net to be overdone by Virginia in legislative ingenuity The genius of excise legislation has ordinarily expende itself in licensing liquor-sellers; but the far-seeing legisators of Oregon now propose to heense cons Every man who intends to drink intoxicating liquors will have to pay \$5 for a lisense, and then he can get drunk as often as he likes. Saloon-keepers who sell liquor to those who have neglected to take out licenses will be subjected to heavy penalties.

Menagerie notes: The rats have made a conquest of Pitcairn's Island in the Pacific. Some of them are as large as rabbits; all of them are hungry; and they have swept across the island, devouring the grain in the barns and the flour in the store-rooms, and attacking the natives with a ferocity that is uncommon.....Three weeks ago a party of Euglishmen while journeying from to Lower Gornal were overtaken by a host of snakes and lizards. The reptiles were marching in close order, in platoons ten yards deep..... A man in Raieigh, N. C., owns a cat that has a mania for setting on eggs, and if she cannot get a dozen will square herself down or a single one, and remain there until she is driven off.

Boston has still another sensation. What does the reader think of a deliberate murder comm by a boy four and a half years old ! The story briefly is at a lad named Cox, aged 612 years, was playing with Kimball, a little over 4 years, and there were several children about. Kimbali, getting angry about something. went into the house, procured his father's revolver, came back, and, cocking the weapon, fired it directly at young Cox's head The victim of this extraordinary prodied in about three hours. Both boys belong to perfectly respectable families. The moral of the matter is the parents should be careful how they leave loaded revolvers where children can convert them into playthings of the gratification of childrah passion and the contract of the gratification of childrah passion.

There was more "religion" at St. James's Church, Hatcham, on April 8. The members of the Protestant League occupied front seats near the chancel screen, and endeavored to prevent the chanting of the responses during the communion service by repeating them in a loud voice, but the choir and congregation drowned their voices. Much excitement was caused by statement that the miscreant who painted over the figures in the chancel screen had been discovered, and that in all probability he would be brought before the magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court during the magistrate at the Greenwich Folice Court during the week. He was said to be a prominent member of the Protestant League, who had been betrayed by the man who unfastened the belt and lock it side the baptistry door. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Tooth has finally decided to resign the vicarvace, and that his brother, Robert Tooth, the patron of the living, will nominate the Rev. W. H. Browne, the vicar's curate, as the present year's

Why does not Mr. Downing, who procured a reprieve of Phair's death-sentence on the morning set for its execution, go to the Vermont State prison and assertain whether the couvicted murderer is the waom he met on the ears between Boston and Providence on June 10, 1874 ! This is a pertinent question, and The Boston Globe does not answer it satisfactorily It explains that Phair wore a mustache and goatee when be met Mr. Downing, and now is clean-shaven and very short-haired, so that it will be difficult for the casual acquaintance of three years ago to identify bim positively. the public the benefit of his impressions. The evidence wince Phair's friends have collected in Providence is innion Puna's freeze have him from the gallows with i positive testimeny from Mr. Downing proving at bi. If that gentleman could identify a photograph a seture of the man whom he met on the cars, he cer ally ought to be able to recognize the man nimself.

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of the Permanent Exhibi-tion in Philadelphia on May 10. The only marked change in the construction of the Main Building is in the center of the north side, where the high galiery has been connected with the floor by ascending tiers of scats, the great organ looming up above them. This is a stage for a chorus of 2,500 voices, and in front of it there is an andience room that will hold 8,000 people. The foreign courts face the main aisle, the structures being as a rule the same as those used at the Centennial Exhibition. One of the towers is to be turned into an Indian encampment, and close by will be placed the old log cabin and the New-England kitchen. Another tower will represent a German homestead, elaborately tiled and lighted with stained glass. A new bronze statue of the Goddess of Laberty is to stand in the center of the Exhibition building, and the art exhibits, including marbie and brouze statues, plaster easts, paintings, engravings, and photographs, are to be arranged to mas, engravings, and photographs, are to be arranged to the south, fronting both sides of the main transept. The mean art exhibit will be in Memorial Hall. The educa-tional section will be very complete; machinery and ar-reatiare have not been neglected; a large space has been reserved for the book department, and a French crystal paylifon where foreign glazs is to be exhibited is one of the many new features that have been introduced. The enterprise of Piniadciphia in offering under a single loaf so many of the attractions of the Centernial Ex-hibition is striking, and, necosing to The Press, "will reawaken deep and irrepressible enthusiasm."

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The annual return of the National Bank of Begium shows a considerable diminution in its discount these during the year 1876, as compared with previ-

The Wamsutta strikers are thinking of going either to Georgia to enter the cotton milis there or to the farming regions of the West. Either is better than

The cotton gin created a revolution in the section and production of this important fleece. Recently duce almost as marked an effect as the cotton gin. It is the picker. It is a wagon-like machine which is driven through the ripehed fields and picks clean every scrap of cotton lint, and nothing except cotton, and saves the later of 100 hands. Where the price of the staple may be with this invention in general use it is impossible believed. The machine is a North Carolina affair and a said to do good work.

According to The Boston Commercial Bulletin, the scaling voyage of Newfoundland will be the largest this season for many years. A number of vessels have Mready arrived with full cargoes, one of them having 27,000 furs, and having made the voyage in 15 days. Time has wrought a marvelous change in this business. The coast towns of New-England and of Canada are full of grizzled old sca-degs who remember the time when the employment of steam in whaling and scaling would have been as extraordinary an idea as to use harpoons of gold, pointed with diamonds. The old New-London vialing house of Williams, Haven & Co., however, made the unleard of venture, years ago, of sending a steamer has business, and since then the use of steam has become so business, and since then the use of steam has become so popular, that for sealing purposes at least, scarcely anyling else is used on the Northern coast. Steam is found to be a saving of labor as usual. Only about 13,000 men are now required in the fisieries, though in the days of saling vessels there was twice that number. The coast towns of New-England and of Canada are full

The German Government has recently sold ousiderable quantities of silver in the London market, but it is understood that the lowest limit at which it will dispose of its surplus silver is fifty-five pence per ounce. The decline of the market price below that figure recently caused a suspension of the sales. The withdrawais of old diver from circulation in Germany during Januby and February were larger than during previous mouths. Of the sum retired during February more than

51,000,000 thalers in two-thaler pieces was withdrawn, a sum which is considerably greater than previous estimates of those coins in circulation. This fact has led to the suspicion that the amount of one thaler coins will also be found in a similar and even more serious excess. If this proves to be true the estimates of the amount of silver to be sold by Germany made last year, even during the panic, will be found to have been below rather

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

McCULLOUGH AS KING LEAR. If Mr. McCullough's interpretation of King Lear—given on Monday and Tuesday evenings, at Booth's Theater, and there received with a tumult of acclaim-is not, in all particulars, the highest and fullest diment of the part that has been seen within our time, it assuredly ranks with the highest and fullest, in some of the best attributes that a performance of King Lear can possess. To the efe it is beautiful, reverend and majestic; to the ear it is sonorous, sweet, thrilling, tender, and lamentable; to the mind it is grand, fruitful, and various; to the heart it is woful, tragic, and pathetic. In ideal it follows Shakespeare's conception so closely that no student of Shakespeare can reject it. In the presentment of the madness it is profoundly and mi-nutely true. It has, physically, all the requisite size, weight, port, and power. It is developed, by imaginative means, out of a deep and loving heart. It is thor oughly imperial in the great moments. It shows enorous reserve power. It sounds an almost infinite depth of grief. And it is molded and shaded with a remarkable artistic skill. These general statements indicate its character and worth. Upon the other hand, it is somewhat hard in execution, during the early scenes; its several parts or phases do not impress the close observer as being welded together and made into a continuous train by an entirely natural process of identification; and,

tor-in his reverence for a great subject, and in his involuntary distrust of his own powers to achieve a stupendous work in a perfectly competent manner-reacher usward toward the character rather than descends upon Comparison-though the worst means that critical study can use, to reach just estimates-may, neverthe less, here serve to explain and emphasize a distinction Mr. McCullough's *King Lear* is neither so massive, so spontaneous, nor so free as that of Edwin Forrest; and, in these respects, it now falls short of the Forrest stanbut it is just as true and tender; it is just as awiul in the essential element of lonely, wrecked, de iated, and broken grandeur; while, as to method and finish, its art is of a distinctly finer strain. Forrest's Lear was, beyond all question, a work of maggificent stature-in mind and emotion not less than personal presence; but it was always deformed by an exaggera tion of the signs of physical vigor and physical decrept-tude. In the artistic method of Mr. McCallough's per-formance all this is toned by formance all this is toned by imaginative suggestiveness—a quality which we take to be the perfection of dramatic art. It is less upon splendid unity, however, than upon splendid phases that the reminiscent thought will pause, in reviewing this performance. There was, for instance, what we will call an Autumn sunset light over all the mood and conduct of the King n the first scene with the Fool-that touching scene wherein incipient mental decay and vague mistrust of future are first darkly indicated; and nothing could be in closer consonance than this sweet and almost forlorn manner is with Lear's The curse-a gem condition. was made as afflicting with thwarted and delirious tenderness as it was terrible with frenzied passion. The outburst of impotent rage and broken-hearted, scorned, and self-contemuing love, with which the King finally breaks away from all human ties, was given with over whelming power, and with a beauty of vocalism seldom equaled within a long remembrance of the stage. The apostrophe, "Let the great gods," was made the framework of as much majesty of state and pose as ever was seen; and this entire great passage was thrilled with an imaginative, portentous excitement, in the highest degree poetic. "I have one part to my heart that's sorry yet for thee" was spoken in that manner which the suggestion of innate greatness and limitless love makes memorable. It was in the mad scenes, how ever, that Mr. McCullough entirely reached and kept the hight of King Lear's nature and experience. The stage can never have presented anything more true or more pathetic than-in the first mad scene-this actor's presentment of the gradual breaking up of the old man's mind, accompanied as it is, for a part of the way, with its own piteous and awful sense of the calamity that is in pr gress. The under-current of sweetness, the outward de otement of bitter misery, the madness of the eyes and of the whole figure, and the abject lunacy of the action, in the talk with the Bedlamite, made tuts a perfect seene. Better it never was, in the interpretation of any actor. The next mad scene, though less touching, was not less true; and it denotes a keen study, in the actor who thus deals with the characteristics of lunacy, that he now condition of simple madness, permeated, of rowing with the element of conscious mental distutegra-After these, the recognition of Cordeia and the death passage seemed somewhat dim. It is not, how ever, hard to understand that the actor is well awar of the colossal difficulty of acting Lear, and that remem-

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Ki Kid Ed Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Oil Pi Ca Go	The tragedy wing Lear ligar linguid. The traged was the of Burgondy, ske of Corowall also of Albary size of Closter ske of Kent wald. The Pool distribution of the Guangitain	ru	John Mer F. J. E. E. W. Geo. Geo. C. Harry S. Ghiss Nin Ed. Chas. S. A. Miss Mand	'alioneli t. Warde t. Coller Ranona L. Street L. Jordan). Morcis Meresith o. Recks a Varian Thomas & Carwick Jacques e. Pousi Grabear
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brance of himself, in a professional emergency, might a little check the free action of the heart—upon which the

character of Lear is so enormously exacting. We do not

now pause to set forth the ideal of Lear by which we

minutely given, not very long ago. Innate majesty, per

sonal grandeur, and lovable nebility make up the original

nature of the monarch; and hence his experience of

afflicting. Mr. McCullough gives the stage this interpration of Shakespeare; and, though he falls short in tails particulars of execution that we have indicated, therein gives the stage 2 great image of royalty and w

HOLY TRINITY ORGAN CONCERTS.

The last of these concerts will be given at the Church of the Holy Trinity this afternoon, when Mr. Samuel P. Warren will play a Sonata by Guilmant, an Adagio by Fesca, Thiele's A flat Theme and Variations, and a Passacaglia by J. S. Bach. The vocalist will and a l'association of J. S. Dach. The vocalist will be Miss Ida W. Hubbell, who is to sing an arin from Handel's "Judas Maccabous," and "I will extol Thee," from Molique's "Abruham." In some of the fact that Mr. Warren brings his senson to a close this year somewhat earlier than usual, the concerts have been more successful than ever before, and have been steadily growing in public favor. The programmes are of a high degree of excellence, and the artistic value of the concerts has been very great. Mr. Warren has pursued unwaveringly his design of making his audiences familiar with the organ music of the new schools, French and German, whose literature is a very large one while he has not neglected the compositions of the older masters. The same influences which are now affecting nusic of all sorts in France and Germany have reacted very strongly on the organ schools of those countries, and Mr. Warren has afforded to musiciaus an excellent opportunity of studying the character of the movements now tunity of studying the character of the movements now in progress and of the tendency of the influences now at work in them. At the same time, too, the music has invariably been of so pure and bigh a character that the influence exerted on the taste of the public cannot but have been most excellent. It is therefore with pleasure that we legra that the concerts will be resumed next Autumn, when Mr. Warren, who has carried out an admirable work faithfully and bravely, should meet with cordial support on the part of the public.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Krebs, the planist, is at Dresden. Nilsson began her Brussels engagement on

Wagner has been visiting the Duke of Saxe A sham Johann Strauss, who announced con-

certs at the Centralimlie, Leipsic, has been arre A new Symphony by Raff, the eighth, was ately performed with success at Wiesbaden. It is called Fruningsklango."

There will be no opera at the Academy of usic this evening. Signor Albites announces to supe has broken up from lack of funds.

The concert of Miss Blanke, which was to have taken place at Steinway's lower hall last evening, was postponed on account of the young lady's severe liliness. Mr. Frederick Bergner, the violoncellist, will Mr. r rederick Bergher, the violonicalist, will have a benefit concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Mile Corradi, Dr. Damrosch, and Messrs. S. B. Mills and Matzka will assist, and the most important numbers of the programme will be a Sonata (op. 69) by Escethoven, for piano and violoncello, and a Quartet for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, by Rheinberger.

A Detroiter would send a congratulatory telegram to the Czar if it didn't cost over twenty-five cents. These high cable rates check a good deal of one's first enthusiasm.—[Detroit Free Press.]

RING MONEY AT ALBANY.

TRYING TO TRACE IT. JOHN EELLY TELLS THE WOODIN COMMITTEE THAT HE SAW THE TWEED STATEMENT-WHAT HE FURNISHED TO THE WORLD-GARVEY TESTIFIES ABOUT THE RING POOL-MR, WINSLOW'S BANK

ACCOUNT. John Kelly testified before the Woodin committee esterday that he saw Tweed's statement before the Attorney-General received it, and furnished to The World a part of the charges which it published, especially the matter about Senator Woodin, James O'Brien, Francis M. Bixby, and Hugh J. Hastings. Andrew J. Garvey gave an account of the pool formed for corrupting legislators, and Machael C. Murphy stated that Tweed had admitted to him the use of bribery in the Legislature. The committee will continue its work at Albany.

THE TESTIMONY.

The Woodin Investigating Committee yes-terday was in session all day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the chief interest centering in the testimony of Controller John Kelly who apparently unbosomed himself without reservation, answering all questions in a straightforward way and with apparent frankness. He connected The World charges against Senator Woodin directly with the asserted "Tweed Confession" through statements made by himself, and after he had testified a large number of persons sent private dispatches to Albany. Andrew J. Garvey also gave interesting testi-

The committee assembled soon after 10 o'clock. Hugh J. Hastings was early on hand, not so much to look after the \$20,000 Tweed check business as after a "siik hat with crape on it," an exchange having been made the day before to his manifest disadvantage. The first witness called was George Jones, who was diligently questioned by the committee without bringing to light any thing of importance bearing on the Woodin investigation.

The appearance of Controller John Kelly created ripple of excitement. He took the oath with the greatest composure, and appeared to be in a candid state of mind. The committee approached him as if he might be expected to evade searching questions, and a sensation was made when hee disclosed what he knew of the Tweed statement. Mr. Kelly said he had been Controller for about four months and a half; he was Alderman in 1853-54; Concressman in 1855-56-57-58; Sheriff in 1859-60-61-65-66-67. He had been identified with the regular organization of the Democratic party. except when he supported Godfrey C. Gunther, independent candidate for Mayor. He had known Tweed since 1854; their relations were never in imate; saw him for the last time in the Spring of 1872, when Tweed was in a carriage. He belonged to the Tammany Hall organization during the days of Tweed's power, but did not act with Tweed. He had known William Henry Huribert of The World by reputation for 12 or 15 years, and had been intimately acquainted with him for or four years. He saw him on Saturday, and had not seen him since. His acquaintance with Bailard Smith of The World had extended over a few weeks. He read The World articles entitled Tweed's Confession," published April 17. Before the publication of the article he had conversations with Mr. Hurlbert and Mr. Smith relative to the subject matter of the article, and furnished to both statements which were the foundation of the greater part of the article. He ad furnished the statements entire relating to Senators Woodin and Bixby, and Hugh J. Hastings. He did not know of his own knowledge that Tweed had an arrangement with Nofris Winslow, or that Tweed gave \$20,000 check to Mr. Hastings with the understanding that a part was to go to some Senator. With reference to the new City Charter bill, Mr. Kelly said that it would legislate the present Controller, himself, out of office. He was appointed for a term of four years from last December. Under the bill, his term would expire in May of next year. He knew that Senator Woodin was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities (a smile), but denied that he had in any way sought to influence legislation by supplying the information which had been published implicating Senator Wooden. Mr. Kelly resaid in narrative form how he learned the

statements communicated to The World. As head of the Finance Department of the City Gov rament, he was interested in sults amounting to \$5, 00, 800, which grew out of the Ring frauds, and in which Mr Tweed, if disposed to testify, would be an important witness. About two months ago Attorney-General Fairchild called upon im to confer about the Charles O'Conor letter published in Harper's Weekly, March 26. This letter Attorney-General to seek a conference again, and in a general conversation related what Tweed would do. The Attorney-General said Tweed's state ments were indefinite, and probably could not be corrot Shortly afterward John D. Townseifd, Mr. Tweed's counselor, called upon him and asked if the neral had been to see him. Assured of this Mr. Townsend wanted to know what would be required of Tweed, and was told that Tweed must surrender all property in his possession and help to recover moneys Townsend then informed him that after several conver-sations with Tweed he had told his client that unless he placed himself in a position to aid entirely the interests of the city there was no hope of a settlement. Mr. Townhim (Mr. Kelly) showed memoranda of the information imparted by his client. He saw at once that the incine enda were important, and asked permission of Mr. Townsend to take a copy, which was granted, Mr. Townsend maisting, however, that the memoranda be not runde public, but he (Mr. Kelly) had already obtained the facts contained in the memoranda in a conversation with Attorney-General Fairchild. Mr. Hursbert came into his office during the latter part of March on difforent business, and the conversation turned on the disappearance of Oakey Hall, Mr. Hurlbert expressing the beinef that Mr. Hall was a persecuted man. He told Mr. Hurlbert not to be too sure of this, for it be knew all the facts concerning the Ring frauds he would think dif forestly of Mr. Hell's connection with them. He cave Mr. Huribert an account of what he had learned of the Tweed statement, but asked him to make no publication of the matter before the statement should be in the hands of the Attorney-General, and promised when that

coursed to grant an interview to Balland Smith. On the Saturday evening preceding the delivery Tweed's statement to the Attorney-General, Mr. Townsend brought the document to his house, the object being to get his judgment on the question whether or so ement was likely to meet the requirements of the Attorney-General, as if it did not, it would be folly to send it to Albany. Mr. Townsend ran over the papers. burgledly reading among other portions statements relating to Scuntors Woodin and Winslow and Hugh J. Hastings. Other names were mentioned, but the whole statement was not read, the only object being to judge of the confession went for enough to serve the Attorney General. Mr. Townsend withdrew after two hours' consultation with Mr. Keily.

On the following Thursday he (Mr. Kelly) sent word to Ballard Smith to need him at his office in the afternoon. When he came he told Mr. Smith that the Tweed statement was probably in Albany, and that he was ready in accordance with his premise to impart what he knew of the confession. The points given afforded a basis for the greater part of the article of April 17. Tweed's statement, as its contents came to him (Mr. Kelly), alleged that Mr. Tweed paid Senator Winslow \$200,000, which was to be divided among five persons, and that Winslow said afterward that this disposition had been made of the money. Also, that three or four days after the passage of the Tweed charter Tweed paid Hugh J. Hastings a check for \$20,000, and Mr. Kelly thought it was stated to be the understanding that this check was for Senator Woodin. The statement did not particularize as to how the \$200,000 was divided. The statement mentioned 300 checks which had been paid to different persons, and which had been preserved. Mr. Kelly did not know if it contained a statement of the relations existing between Tweed and Senator Woodin.

Mr. Kelly said he knew Mr. Woodin but slightly. Mr. Woodin had speken to him by way of salutation during his recent visit to Albany. In 1870 he was in Europe and returned home in October, 1871. The memoranda shown him by Mr. Townsend were not in Tweed's handwriting, and the statement read to him by Mr. Townsend at his house was not. In answer to Mr. Spriggs, Woodin's counsel, Mr. Kelly said the Attorney-General did not request him to keep secret the contents of the Tweed tatement. The Attorney-General had said, if he thought it was simply the wish of Tweed to smirch people, he would have nothing to do with him. When asked if he would take Tweed's word unsubstantiated in a matter of accusation, Mr. Kelly said that the circumstances which had come to his notice concerning the Ring may ters had been substantiated by the Tweed statement. TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. GARVEY.

Andrew J. Garvey, who followed Mr. Kelly, was very nervous in speech and manner. Previous to his examiou, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, he declared his willingness to give any information in his pos session, and begged that the reporters be asked not to bear heavily upo2 him. He declared in the course of this interview that he was uttern, "nacquainted with woodin and his affairs, but spoke with some combasts of his brother John's taking \$100,000 in currency to Twota PEACE AT THE SOUTH.

circumstance.

In response to questions by members of the committee Mr. Garvey said that his acquaintance with Tweed began 20 years ago, and for six or seven years prior to 1871 he was on terms of intimate friendship with him. Although never in Albany during the sessions of the Legislature, Mr. Garvey was greatly interested in legislation, and on learning, in the latter part of March, 1870, that a pool was being made up to influence the votes of the legislators, and that \$50,000 from his pocket might not in the end be to his disadvantage, he made no objection to consider the series of the legislators of the legisl a check for \$10,000, and subsequently gave Ingersoil a check for \$50,000 for the same purpose. Of other contributors whom he knew, James H. Ingersoil subscribed \$50,000; George S. Miller, \$25,000; John H. Keyser, \$25,000; and Archibald Hall, \$10,000. About April 18 he cashed some checks for Ingersoil, who asked him if he could get a trusty messenger to take them to Albany. John Garvey, the witness's brother, was suggested and approved, and this money, amounting to \$100,000, was sent by him to Tweed. The witness never asked his brother concerning it hade arrival, but had no doubts or fears concerning it. He had no personal knowledge of the use made of this money at Albany, but there had been no hesitation or disguise in declaring that it was to be paid to legislators to secure votes for the Tweed Charter. In accordance with the instructions of Ingersoil, Garvey got his money back during the following Summer by gradually increasing his city bills. He supposed the others did likewise, but had no positive information upon the subject. The last seen of William E. King was in 1871. John Garvey was in England, and Ingersoil was in New-York. In a conversation with Tweed, shorty, after he was dismissed from the Board of Street Commissioners, Garvey mentioned the fact that a committee was coming down to New-York to investigate the workings of the department; Tweed laughed and said, "O we must was dismissed from the Board of Street Commissioners, Garvey mentioned the fact that a committee was coming down to New-York to investigate the workings of the department; Tweed laughed and said, "O we must 'put up' for them, and you will have to 'put up' for us." This was the only conversation he had ever held with Tweed on the subject. Garvey concluded his testimony by declaring that he never swore to his bills, it not being the custom to swear to bills at that time. The figures were given to him and he made out his bills frum them, receiving only 25 per cent of meir amount.

EVIDENCE OF THE OTHER WITNESSES. The committee then discussed in private some difficulties in subpensing witnesses, and requested the Serg antat-Arms to give his whole time to the Woodin Comm During the recess much excited comment upon John Kelly's testimony was made in the corridors and parlors of the hotel, where the news of the testimony had

of the hotel, where the news of the testimony had gone.

Sheppard F. Knapp, receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Benk sinc Jan. 1, 1879, testified that neither Mr. Woodin nor any of his friends had done any business with that institution since that date.

Michael C. Murphy testified that he was a member of Assembly in 1870. He was acquainted with Mr. Tweed and Mr. Woodin. Although not knowing of his personal knowledge that any means of corruption had been used, he had been told by Tweed that he had bought enough men to answer his purpose. Mr. Murphy knew both Woodin and Winslow, but did not know that they were guilty of corruption. He had nover seen anything suspicious in their actions. The only person woo had positively asserted to him that bribery had been employed was Tweed himself. Mr. Marphy understood that the Democrats were piedge: to support the "Huckleberry Charter."

J. C. Crunkshank, Secret ry of the National Trust Com-

Crunkshank, Secret ry of the National Trust Con J. C. Crunkshank, secret ry of the National Trust Company, had examined the books of the National Trust Company from March to July, 1870, and found that Alr. Winslow had deposited through the President, on June 2, 1870, \$2,675, and on June 14, \$20,000. On June 2 he drew out \$2,500; June 14, \$10,000; and June 17, \$10,000. Mr. Crunkshank believed that this was the opening of Mr. Winslow's account with the Trust Company. He was personally acquainted with Mr. Winslow's his subsequent accounts with the company were kept late name of N. Wheslow & Co. On the conclusion of Mr. Crunkshank's evidence there were no withcasses present, and a pause ensued, which

On the conclusion of Mr. Crimsmank's evaluate there were no witnesses present, and a pause enabled, which was broken by the motion of Senator Sprague that an adjoint ment take place until today, when the committee meet in Albany. If there were any more New-York witnesses, he said, they might be subpended to Albany, and ought not to be unwilling to have their mileage paid them by the State. After a lattle discussion the committee adjourned until 3 o'clock this alternoon at Congress Hall. Albany. Hail, Albany.

Ex-Senator William H. Brand has published a denial of having ever received any consideration for his vote of for any official act as State Senator.

EX-SENATOR BRAND'S DENIAL.

LEGISLATIVE EEMINISCENCES.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In looking through the Civil List-a very useful work, which contains the names of all the State, Judicial. Congressional, and Legislative officers from 1664-I noticed that four editors of country newspapers were members of the House of As embly. These were Az righ C. Flagg of The Plattsburgh Republican, Isaac Riggs of The Schenectady Cabinet, John F. Hubbard of The Norwick Journal, and Oran E. Follett of The Bataria Spirit of the Times. They were all practical printers. They were all, previous to the split in 1817, Republicans. In 1824 Mr. Riggs was a supporter of John Quincy Adams for President, while Messrs. Flagg, Hubbard, and Follett supported the Congressional candidate, William H. Crawford. Mr. Follett much preferred Mr. Adams, but voted with his party for Mr. Crawford. Mr. Biggs died 40 years ago. Mr. Flagg lived a long, useful, and henored life. He acquired distinction as a party leader during that memorable legislative session, and became Secretary of State, State Controller, and later in life Controller of the City of New-York. He died in 1873.

Mr. Hubbard served four years in the Senate and" died at an advanced age in 1874 at Norwich, Chenango County, where he had resided 60 years. Mr. Follett, in vigorous health and with unimpaired wise and likely to succeed !" faculties, resides in Sandusky, Ohio. So far as I am informed, Mr. Follett is the only survivor of the 128 members of the House, while of the 32 Senators of the same Legislature, Heman J. Redifield of Genesce and Alvin Bronson of Oswego, the former 87 or 88 and the latter over 90 years of age, still live, honored alike for their personal virtues and New-York, April 21, 1877.

IMITATIONS OF MISS DICKINSON.

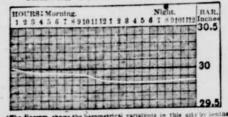
A PHILADELPHIA ENTERTAINMENT-MISS DICKIN-SON'S WISHES DISREGARDED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.-Last night Miss Helen Potter was advertised to appear in the regular Star Course of Lectures under the management of Mr. Pugh. Among other attractions she was to give imper-Pugh. Among other attractions she was to give most sonations of Miss Ama Dickinson in the "Crown of Thorns." During yesterlay Miss Dickinson sent a telegram to her lawyer here, directing him to go to the Academy of Missic and make sure that Miss Potter was making use of pertions of the "Crown of Thorns," and say to her tout she was infrin. Ingupon a copyright and minst desist, or abide the legal consequences. Miss Potter's advisers told her that she might proceed with her performance without any fear of the law. She accordingly went upon the store, and in a few introductory remarks and that in her coming impersonations she had no desire to offend Miss Dickinson nor her friends in the house, but would merely give, so far as her ability enabled her, an imitation of Miss Dickinson's fair fame and mane, nor to trespass upon ber possession of the "Crown of Thorns," but only wished to give her audience a fair and exact imitation of Miss Dickinson's impersonations in the most effective portions of that play. sonations of Miss Anna Dickinson in the "Crown of

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. For the Middle States and New-England, slightly cooler northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with stationary or slowly-rising barom-eter.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



(The diagram above the haremetrical variations in this city by in of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 is recording midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillation he mercary during those hours.)

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 25-1 a. m.-The decline of airre already noted, continued during most of yesterday. The rise of temperature in the afternoon to 80° was the most remarkable feature of the weather. Though the cloudiness increased during the evening, the percentage of moisture in the air became less. The low barometer and southerly wind give an uncertainty to the prospect, and indicate light rain as possible, though scarcely prob-

able.
For this city and vicinity, somewhat cooler and more cloudy weather may be expected to-day; to-morrow is more likely to be fair.

THE COSTA RICAN MINISTER IN A POLICE STA-

BALTIMORE, April 24 .- After a drive about the city this evening Senor Don Manuel M. Peralta, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, objected to the charge of the backman. Hot words ensued, when Senor Peralta struck the hackman on the head with a cane. An arrost for the assault followed, and the Minister was taken to the Middle District Police Station, where he is held at present (11 o'ciock p. m.) The Police Justice has been sent for to hear the case.

Continued from First Page. Nicholls caucus ended the struggle and broke up

the Packard legislature.

HAMPTON'S LEGISLATURE. BOTH HOUSES BEASSEMBLE IN EXTRA SESSION AND

CALL THE ROLL. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24 .- The General Assembly met in extra session on the call of Gov. Hamp' ton at noon to-day. In the House the proceedings were confined to calling the roll of the Wallace House as it stood when it adjourned in December with 69 members. An adjournment until to-morrow was then ordered. The names of the members of the Mackey house were not put on the roll, and no action has not been taken co

In the Senate the former Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Gleaves, called the body to order and made a farewell nddress, insisting that he was legally elected, but that further resistance would be futile. Mr. Swalls, President pro tempore, took the chair, and a motion was adopted for a committee to wait on Mr. Simpson, the Hampton Lieutenant-Governor, to swear him in. Mr. Simpson came forward and stated to the Senate that he had already been declared elected and had qualified with Gov. Hampton last December, and no power on earth could make him take the oath of office again. After some discussion, the Senate reconsidered its action and struck out the provision for swearing in. Mr. Simpson then took his scat and delivered a very brief address, erging harmony and a strict regard for the rights and privileges of all classes.

A motion was then made to swear in the three Democrats from Edgeleid, Laurens, and Abbeville, whom the Senate had previously refused to seat. Objection was made, but Mr. Simpson ruled that on certificates of election they were entitled to seats, subject to contest, and declined to take any appeal from his ruling.

The three Senatots, with the Democrat elected since the adjournment to fill a vacancy in Barnwell, were then sworn in. The Senate now stands 15 Democrats to 18 Republicans. One Republican usually votes with the Democrats, and another is in jail awaiting trial on criminal charges, so that the vote virtually stands 16 to 16, the Lieutenant-Governor having the casting vote.

The indications are that Associate Justice Willard, a New-York Republican, will be nominated for Culef-Justice by the Democratic carcus and elected, in accordance with Gov. Hampton's wisb. hiddress, insisting that he was legally elected, but that further resistance would be futile. Mr. Swails, President

NORTH CAROLINA WITH HAYES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 24.-The report having

recently been published that North Carolina Republicans are opposed to President Hayes's policy, Col. Keogh, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of that State, who was extremely active in the last campaign, has written a letter, in which he says: " We are at the beginning of a new political era. We have new men and new measures to deal with. The South needs p ace and quiet-more work and less politics. With oblivion of party bitterness and political contention will come a ue of great prosperity for North Carolina. To the emigrant this State, socially and politically, is undoubt edly the most inviting of all the Southern States. President Hayes has undertaken the task of giving us that political rest and cessation from party strife which our so much crave. Our press and our public men should give him hearty support in his noble efforts to bring about good feeling in the South and remove the causes of our trouble. Republicans are with him heart and soul. Tranquillity and prosperity are within our reach, and can be secured if Democrats will only join as in accepting these blessings at the hands of a Republi-can President. Time will snow whether patriotism can conquer prejudice."

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 24.-A salute of 38 guns for the restored Union was fired at 4 o'clock this afternoon, followed by a Presidential salute of 21 guns. Ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers participated in the demonstration. The National colors were raised on the bluffin front of the city overlook! g the "Father of Waters" during the firing, and a band was in attendance playing "Heil Columbia" and other national airs.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.-This afternoon 100 guns were fired and a liberal display of flags in honor of the withdrawal of the United States troops from the

STANLEY MATTHEWS ON PRESENT ISSUES. WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY AND REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT CONCERN-ING IT-THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Stanley Matthews, the new United States Scuator from Onio, invited a Tribung reporter to a seat in his cheerful parlor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, and leaned back in an easy chair in a comfortable position for conversation. "I have refused to be interviewed since my arrival in the city yester-day," said the Senator. "The truth is," he continued, with a merry twinkle of his eye, "I haven't any information for the newspapers. Now, if I could give The Trib-UNE something interesting for its columns"-"For instance, your views of the political situation,"

ventured the reporter. "An! hom. I haven't any views-that is, just at pres-

ent; any views, I mean, that I care to express." "The settlement of the complications in the Southern States doubtless meets your approval," suggested the

Most assuredly," replied the Senator. "Everybody ought to be satisfied with the solution of the South Caro lina and Louisiana problems." "And the President's Southern policy you consider

"I am perfectly satisfied with it," said the Senator,

a stand I expect to see it a succe "Do you think the mass of the Republican party holds

this view I" was the next question. "It would seem so. It looks that way, in the newspapers at least."

But what of the opposition to the President's course !"

"Yes, Sir, what of it I" returned Mr. Matthews. "Mr. Wade's recent attack for example. What is your openion of his letter !" inquired the reporter.
"Mr. Wade is a very old man," said the Senator, after

a n.oment's deliberation. "He has, however, a perfect right to his opinions. As to his criticisms and the oppo-

a noment's deliberation. "He has, however, a perfect right to his opinions. As to his criticisms and the opposition of some others, I think it is the result of a misupprehension of the President's real position."

The story of a conspiracy in 1864, referred to by Ward Lamon, formerly Marshal of the District of Colombia, and one of Mr. Lincoln's hographers—the object of which was to depose Mr. Lincoln from the Presidency in favor of Mr. Wade—had not been heard of by Senator Matthews until recently. Mr. Wade, he recollected, had opposed Mr. Lincoln's renomination, and had several times condemned his measures. Mr. Matthews felt assured that there would be little if any hostility exhibited against the President's policy from the R-politicans in Congress. He had no reasons for believing that there would be such opposition. As to the Speakership, ne considered the prospects fine, but for what particular person he could not say. Gen. Garfield, he thought, would receive the cancila nomination of his party. Who the Democratic candidate would be was a matter of uncertainty. Mr. Randall, it seemed to him, had the best chance thus far. The probability of the Republicans receiving assistance from Southern Democrats in the organization of the next House he considered very remote. It was hardly likely that a single Democrat would thus step out of his party traces.

Senator Matthews's visit in this city has no political significance. He will leave New-York for his home in Ohio to-morrow.

Ohio to-morrow.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION. MR. JAY APPOINTED THE THIRD MEMBER.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Washington last night announced the appointment of John Jay as the third commissioner to investigate the affairs of the New-York Custom-house. If this is cor rect the commission is now composed of Mr. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury; Lawrence Turnure of Moses Taylor & Co., and John Jay. In conversation with a THIBUNE reporter yesterday Mr. Turnure, while declining to give the name of the third commissioner, said that the gentieman to whom the position had been tendered had accepted it, and that the commissioners would meet to-day at the Custom-house to determine the best method of prosecuting their investigation. URGING CITY REFORM.

CIRCULAR OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed at the Chickering Hall mass meeting to urge the passage by the Legislature of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Muulcipal Commission, has issued the following cir-The committee appointed at Chickering Hall, especially for promoting the constitutional amendments proposed by the State Commission created under Gov. Tilden, having entered upon the discharge of their chickers.

give emphasis to this feeling. If this Legislature fails to act favorably it is, we believe, generally known that a popular vote will be thereby delayed for two years. When proper action is assured at Albeny the committee will be at liberty to carry forward their policy for bringing the merits of the measure more fully before the public mind.

The committee appointed by the Council of n to secure expressions in favor of the amend mend from the business organizations of this city has reported that nine of these organizations have adopted resolutions in approval of the amendments. The council adopted resolutions commendatory of the several Senate bills relative to the management of docks, the reconstruction of the Sinaking Fund Commission, the repeal of the Parade Ground act of 1871, and Assembly bills No. 231, or the "Countions bill," and No. 19, concerning a reduction of city salaries.

A LONG ISLAND HOTEL BURNED.

The famous Summer resort and rendezvous of sportsmen, Capt. Sanford's Hotel, situated on High Hill Beach, off Amityville, L. I., was destroyed by fire between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday evening, together with most of its contents. There was a high wind at the time, and the building, being of weed and lightly constructed, was entirely consumed in about half an hour. The loss is estimated at \$7,500. There was a partial in-

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins has been ordered to command the receding-ship Independence, at Mare Island, California, as the lat of June, in place of Capt. Thomas Pattison, detached from the command of that vessel and placed on watting orders. Commander B. P. Day has been ordered to the command of the Rob Bravo, Spinson, detached from the command of the Rob Bravo, Johnson, detached from the command of the Rob Bravo, Johnson waiting orders. Pay Director J. C. Eddredge has been ordered to duty as purchasing payinaster at New York, in place of Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, detached from that duty and ordered to duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the New-York Navy, Vard. Pay Inspector A. P. Wallach has been ordered to duty as inspector of provisions and offered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York Navy-Yard, an place of Payunaster Le. G. Billings, detached and ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York Navy-Yard, and ordered to duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the New-York Navy-Yard, and ordered to duty as inspector of four and baking broad at New-York. Paymaster Early Islands of the Stelle his accounts. Paymaster John Party is detached from duty as inspector, at New-York, Paymaster Both Party is detached from duty as inspector, and baking bread at New-York, and to settle his accounts. Paymaster John Party is detached from duty as inspector of hour and baking bread at New-York, and ordered to settle his accounts.

"Here, James, take this key, rope ladder, and paracitate, and show the gentleman up to No. 1,152. Lunch at 2 s. m., Sir, if you can't sleep."

Dr. H. T. Helmbold has succeeded in form-ing a company for the sale and manufacture of the Buchu, and is now prepared to supply the genuine article to druggists and others.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship Neies see Second Page.]

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Arrived, steamship Ruggles, from Roanoke River, N. C., bask Catherine Leed (Br.), from Bio Janeiro; schrs. Mary C. Arnold, from New York; Alabama, from Charleston. Cleared, steamships Austrian (Br.), for Liverpool via Halifax; F. W. Brune, for New York; Win. Whillden, for Philadelphin; barsa Marise (Br.), for Cora; Antoinetta (Rail), for Queenstown; Normenakjold (Nor.), for London schrs. Addie B. Bacon, for Boston; Mary C. Arnold, for New Have; Ephraim and Alma, for Bridgeport; Eliza Magee, for Providence. Saited, ship David Stewart; Eliza Magee, for Providence. Saited, ship David Stewart; Eliza Magee, for Providence. Saited, ship David Stewart; barks Chorgia, Marina Dodera, and Edwin; brig Aquidasck, NEW-ORLEASS, April 24.—Cleared, steamship Knicker-bocker, for New York; bark Trans, for Queenstown. Passes—Arrived, steamship City of Mexico, from New York; bark Humboldt from Bordenax, Bound out—Steamship Hanover, Key West, Fla., April 24.—Sailed, American brig Percos Hinckler, for Delaware Breakwater, ladon with sugar. CHAULESTON, April 24.—Arrived, steamships City of Marina Copel, from Havans. Cleared, sour, Vraie, for Baltim-for, Sailed barkentine Dolphin, for Penarth Roads; salar, E. R. Emerson, for Weymouth George P. Halicax, for New York. The lightship on Frying Pan Shoals has been placed in position.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Arrived, steamships

tion.

PHILADPLPHIA, April 24.—Arrived, steamships Williamsport, from New-York; Elizabeth, from haltimore; ship Geo.

Linck, from Portsmouth; selfix, Essale E. Dickinson, from

Matanzas; M. B. Miller, from New-York; H. Hickman, from

New-York; Wake, from New-York; Julia A. Ward, from

Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS,

LONDON, April 24.—The bark Comorin (Br.), which arrived
at queenstown on the 22d inst. from San Francisco, and lost
are stanchions and bulwarks, and was otherwise damaged on the voyage.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

HAVANA, April 24 - The steamship Columbus, Capt. Rood, from New-York, arrived here last night.

MARRIED. CENTER-GRANNISS-At San Francisco, Cal., April 29, Alexander Center of Yokonama, Japan, to Hattie, daugh ter of Coi. G. W. Granniss of San Francisco.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED. BROWER-On Monday. 23d inst., Ann S., wife of John H.

Brower.
Funeral services on Thursday morning, 26th Inst., at 12
O'clock, at the University Phice Church, corner of Tenth st.
(Rev. Dr. Booth's). Fronds are respectfully invited to attend. Please do not send any lowers.

BUSSELL—On Monday, the 23d Inst., Alfred Bussell, aged 62 years. The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th mat, at 10:30 a.m., from his late residence, No. 232 East Thirty-third-at.

L. m., I com me mae reasonere, No. 252 East Thirty-faird at, CLABR—On Monday, April 23, at dis residence 1.8 Gramercy-park, Luther C. Tark, in the 13d year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Matison Square Pressysterian Church, on Wednes-day, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. FRANCIS-In Greenpoint, Brooklyn, at daybreak, April 24, of diphtheria, Kittle, daughter of Rev. Lewis and Elizabeta W. Francis, aged 7 years and 3 months

GIHON—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, April 24, Andrew, young-eat son of John Gihon, aged 29 years. Funeral services on Thursday, at 12 m., at 8t. John's Church. Trains leave Thirtieth-st, Depot at 10:30, and Grand Central

HART-At his residence, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 22, 1877. Francis Hart, in the 62d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, which will take place at 365 Gates ave., on Wednesday, April 25, at 2 p. m.

ving place, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited, and are respectfully requested to end no flowers.

LOWERRE—On Sunday, April 22, William Lowerre, in the Sist year of his age Belatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 West Fourteenth-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARKS—On Monday, 23d inst., Kate Marks, aged 71 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Strickland K. Marks, No. 172 Lee-ave., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

at 2 o'clock.

NICHOLS—On Sunday, 22d inst., at the age of 34 years,
Rollo Nichols, son of the Hon, D. P. Nichols and member of
the firm of Henry Crofut & Co., New York,
Tunceri at his late residence, Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday,
at 2 o'clock p. m.

at 2 delock p. m.

OCKERSHAUSEN—On Tuesday morning, at Clifton, Staten Island, Adolphus F. Ockershausen, in the isld year of his age, Funeral services will be held at the Latherna Church, East Fitteenth-at, between Second and Third-aves, on Thursday, 2Fth inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends of the Limily, together with officers and members of the Mochanics and Tradesmon's reciety, also members of the Exempt Fromeu's Association, are respectfully invited to attend. Promeu's Association, are respectfully invited to attend. PARKER—On Monday, 23th Inst., Annie, elecst daughter of Wim A. P. and Laura h., Parker, and 22 years. Funeral on Thorsking, 25th Inst., at 2 p. m. From St. Timothy's Church, West Fully-seventh st., between Eighth and Ninthayes.

aves.

REYNOLDS—Suddenly, Wm. B. Reynolds, aged 58 years, of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERHILL—At his residence, Vorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., 'n 7th day, 21st inst., kitchard Mott Under-all, of congestion of the lungs, ared 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 4th day, 25th, as 1 of clock. Carriages will meet the arrival of 830 a.m. train from New-York at Mt. Kisco.

WEED-At New Canaan, Conn., April 22, Miss Lucy Weed, aged 80 years.
Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, on arrival of the 1 o'clock train (Shore Line) from New York.

Special Notices.

Sinir's Pills.—The Great English Remedy for Gout and theumstiau. Box 34 pills, \$1.25, by mail. H. PLANTEN & ON, Agents, 224 William et. New York. Sold by druggists. Bangs & Co., 656 Broadway. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 4 p. m.,

Botany, Congrising many valuable works in ground the comprising many valuable works in a green work. Agriculture, Engineering, Mechanica, Architecture, Agriculture, Cardening, Hortschlure, Entemology, Ornitology, Geology, many of them illustrated with beautiful Colored Plates, &c., &c. SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

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258 Broadway, Now-York.
Best references Band for book of instruction.

The committee appointed at Chickering Hall, especially for promoting the constitutional amendments proposed by the State Commission created under Gov. Tilden, having entered upon the disclarge of their duty of adding the formation of an intelligent opinion on the subject, feel called upon to ask public attention to the danger there is that the people may be demied the opportunity of acting upon the amendments at all.

We hardly need say that the primary condition of such action by the people is that the Legislature shall pass the proper resolutions for bringing the subject before them. We are more and more convinced that there is a deep and pervading feeling in favor of the amendments, and that the better they are understood the more vicorous will be the support they will command. It would be strange indeed if such a measure, inaugurated by a Governor of the State, brought before the Legislature by a carefully selected commission—appointed by thim irrespective of party—a measure bearing upon the most serious perils of our time and sustained by the highest sentiment among the people, should he arrested by the refusal of the members of the Legislature to allow it the opportunity of a popular judgment.

But, unlikely as it may seem to some that such a responsibility will be assumed at Albany, no needless risk should be taken, and we deem it proper to suggest that by every legitimate means those inclined to suppress the reform at the outset should be made to appropriate the state of public feeling on the subject. Letters of citizens to members, as well as the voice of the public press, can be membered as a propositivity of medical residence, and the contract of the state of public feeling on the subject. Letters of celtizons to members, as well as the voice of the public press, can be made to appropriate the contract of the subject. A proposition of the subject. A provide the contract of the subject is a proposition of the subject is a proposition of the subject. Letters of celtizons to subject the proposition of t Best references send for poor of matraction.

Post-Office Notice. The foreign mails for the week enting SATURDAY April 28, 1977, will close at this office on TUES. BAY at 11 a. in or Europe, by steamating Wisconser, via Queenstown, with the week enting the send of the week enting the send of t